THE BUGLE.

The New Costume.

tor of the progress of the proposed change in ed, sacrificing life and health, and beauty, be-Pemale dress. We have been silent, because the work has been silent, because the work has been silent, because the work has been silent, because fashion gives command—clinging to press, as works have done under the influences, a hint from nature. The modest dove is demenced the work. We presume that the desired agile bounding deer has not the same cover-perfection of costume is not yet attained, either ing as the sleek scrpent. in regard to convenience-comfort or elegance. But from the despotic throne of fashion the mandate has been issued for change-and the intelligence and good sense that now pervades intelligence and good sense that now pervades the community-that now points weman to a others oriental in their style; but all should broader sphere and a nobler destiny than any to permit a free, follor expansion. The annul which her sex has before aspired—will perfect becomes cramped when the body is so; the which her sex has before aspired-will perfect the work. Woman in assuming, as she is now about to do, her individuality and responsibility in all the organizations of society, will naturally and of necessity drop the badges and closs ties improved, the intellect cultivated, and than our pint'll hold. The poor men seem to in all the organizations of society, will naturalappropriate to her past dependent position .-That our readers may known what is doing and the valid reason for change, we copy the following articles. The first is from a southern correspondent of the Home Journal the organ and dreams." vehicle of New York fashion.

GENTLEMEN-You have so kindly interested yourselves in our favor, and so encoura ged, in your able manner, the contemplated change in ladies' dress, that I must thank I am interested in the subject, too. I adore Turkish trousers. I am so anxious to don my tonic and trousers, though rather afmid yet, that I must beg you to throw all your learning, eloquence, refinement, and taste on our side. Will you? We Southcrners have such pretty feet—you know our feet are celebrated—that I really think, if there is any justice in Fashion, our time is coming. I should cry out, Liberty! if I were free of my long, embarrassing, always-in-theway skirts. You can easily imagine their inconvenience. Just fancy your feet eternally enveloped in costly, voluminous folds, from which there is no escape, by any known ma-nœuvre. Imagine a long flight of steps to ascend, or a horse running away with you, or your carriage in danger, how on earth could you ascend the steps without stepping on your dress? or spring from your horse without being caught, or hong, or clear the carriage without being disgracefully tripped But the inconveniences of this fashion, which we have borne so patiently, do not stop here. You find walking, riding, and jumping, attended with so many dangers -do try sitting, if you please. You may fancy that you can, at least, sit in peace; but your troubles do not cense with locomotiba. You draw a chair, and your skirts are spread around you, as usual, carpeting the floor with rich brocades or gossimer tissues, of costly patterns and delicate lines. People,— and perhaps children,—are tramping around you, and on your robes, of course. You rise somebody's chair is on the hem of your benutiful dress; and what a bit is taken out! Thus not only our purses, but our tempers encumbered, your friends, the ladies, are declear-footed springing; no bounding; no dulgenee in diet.
lightness and case; but ever the same slow, A unjority of our very best exchanges stately, careful step, and uneasy, cumbrons, draggled, muddy, dusty feeling! Do you reform in dress, looking to health and com-not perceive, my dear gentlemen, that our fort. For ourself, we would not cut a single feet are as useless as though we were all inch from our skirts simply for convenience Chinese? Do you not see that our limbs are sake, while there is the least danger that by fettered; our tempers certainly not improved; so doing we might cut away an iota of the and all activity shamefully discouraged by influence which we have or may win, to car-this fashion, under which we have been groaning for years? Now, the bare idea of proved morality. As we would not expose delicate ladies dressing out in pantalons our good to be a smalling block to the evil, like men, is borribly repulsive. They step over barriers from which true modesty can't lend a helping hand to tow it ahead; so shrinks; but a short, full, richly-bordered while length or skirts is identified with the skirt, and tight beddice, with the Turkish idea of womanly delicacy to any class of trousers, and perhaps glittering anklets, forms | persons we desire to influence, we shall suba costume really pleasant to the eye, and mit, as we have done, to the inconvenience. All that God's mercy degred to give, both girlish and graceful. There is nothing of holding up our skirts from the mud, stepmasculine in this dress; on the contrary, it eould object to so picturesque a costume.— when we come down. We hope, however, Squeatnish old maids and grandmothers, need not adopt it, any more than they would ment promising comfort and health. We short sleeves and infant waists, (which are shall light for waists, short, loose, and withyet so graceful for the young lady in her out points; at all events, with a large abateteens.) But, for the young, sloe-eyed, lithe-limbed fairy-footed Southerner, how charm-in the fashion, we never did attempt it; and ing it would be! Are not flouris and the hitherto have followed only afar off, and with idols of the Harem thus robed? Do speak a great amount of seeming. up for us.

Your constant reader,

Mrs. Oakes Smith whose brilliant talents have commanded the respect of all classes, and livered a lecture on the subject, in N. Y. city. The following is an extract:

This movement is not one for the lower or the higher class. I recognize no higher and no lower class in this country-no uppertendom, if by that is meant the aristogracy of money. God forbid! Among those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, there are many large-souled, high-minded women, who would put to shame the gorgeously attired, mindless puppets of fushionable life. Wealth is more vulgarizing than poverty; how else will we account for the large share of this world's blessings?

Some would retain the present costume, merely because they dislike innovations. The same persons in bye-gone days would have ching to the fashion then prevailing, to the koop, which should be tilted on one side to allow the owner to get into a pow-to the battlemented towers that defended the head and nade coquetry dangerous, if not terrible after a few representations, and its performance interdicted by authority. The Tartuffe tashion has stamped with her approbation. contained some severe satires on the clerical Even in our own days we have seen women profession. At this time, a very profine salling before the wind like a ship with all farce had an unmolested run. Louis XIV her canvass spread, and a good sized balloon on each arm. These have passed away, but asked the Prince of Conde to explain. Sire,

a great cause, and not die martyrs to hooks

When Lady Wortley Montague visited the Turkish ladies, they imagined her corsets to We are compelled to believe, that for once fushion, is about to do a sensible thing. We have been a silent, but deeply interested specta-behind such a pretext; we are self immodat-

the work has been assumed by those and those externals when inward beauty is gone, as only capable of its accomplishment. Had re- men cling to the altar when religion is growformers commenced its advocacy on the ground ing cold, and grasp at conventionalities when of physiological and moral necessity, years feeling has deported. We should have a could not have secured the co-operation of the different style of diess for different periods that are now bearing onward this reform. The mied the glorious plunings of the pescock, wealth and fashion of the country have com-

> I have seen a dark browed woman sink into imuity, in a dress suited to a bloode, when she should have appeared in the daring, dashing, half masening style soited to world would never have been subdued by a Napoleon cased in whatehome, or a Milton having performed all our duties, having been true to all our responsibilities, we may at his couch about him, lie down to pleasant

Mrs. Nichols, the Editor of the Windham Co. Democrat, one of the ablest and best papers of its class, we receive, writes the following:

THE NEW FARMON FOR LADIES' DRESS-Es.—The gentlemen editors are, with one or two exceptions, exceedingly taken with the Turkish costume which seems to have appeared nearly simultaneously in the principal inland cities and villages of the Eastern and Western States. The exceptions—only two to our knowledge-will have it that the wo-men, in assuming the new dress, are encrosching upon man's prerogative—assum-ing "men's apparel!" Such an assertion is particularly anuising, since the dress—short skits and full pantidets—has been worn for years by the misses of all nations in Christ-cudom, and by all the women of the Lurkish nation from time immensorial. We never saw or heard of any man, or set of men, wearing petticoats and pantalets; and we reckon the gentlemen who call the dress a masculine habit, would be the last to be caught in it. They would exeate a greater sensation in our streets in such a rig, than God made all equal, guilty man the badies have been able to excite in their Hath placed his foot on Woman's neck, fertile imaginations. As many inches cut And bade her tremble 'neath his ban rom the tops of ladies' dresses, under the And follow at his beck, sanction of French milliners, has passed muster with these sensitive gentlemen too long, to make their extreme anxiety for fe-male modesty anything but ridiculous.

The change in dress has resulted solely from that general dissemination of physiological information which has startled the sex Among the countless tribes that roam, into a consciousness that the present fashions In Christian temple-Arab tent of dress are a general and learful cause of In Russian but or Wigwam home, impaired physical energies, disease, and premature death. Better that women have courage to look like frights-which, however, is not a necessary alternative-and secure to Careless upon the treasure given, themselves and posterity the health that se- Annulled the equal law of God suffer. These are not half the cycls I could cures cheerfulness, vigor and courage, than The good decree of Heaven. enumerate. They produce a feeling of de-pendence, and all clasticity is stifled. Thus ly all are becoming, by a slavish submission. Amid the scorner's taunts and mirth, to self-imposed restrictions in dress, and in- The best of Freedom's bright array,

have nobly spoken in encouragement of a ping on them when we go up stairs, and the ladies will go ahead in every improve-

Anecdote of Children. Those who leve these "latest arrivals" from given her position the highest, recently deago:-Of the two children of a clergyman in this city, a boy and a girl, the characters are very different. The boy is very serious, and is fond of pouring out his thoughts in his prayers, usually going into a detailed con- The sad and guilty Magdalen on, on his knees, of all that has occurred to him during the day. The girl is younger and somewhat wilder. An evening or two since, the boy (John) was saying his prayers, and giving an enumeration of all the sins of Hark! from the slave land cometh up his sister which he wanted forgiven. After listening patiently for some time to the list poverty; how eise will we account for the tude elbowing, the undaunted gaze, and unwomanly retort from beings favored with a bares shore of this world's blessions?

"Now, Johnny, you step! Let pood God alone!" This is a comment on the "burthen" of many prayers, which we do not think should be thrown away .- Home Journal.

GENERALITIES AND PENSONALITIES-In What Consists the Differences?-Molliere's "Tarmffe" was withdrawn from the stage, not the diseases they engendered; many suf-ter from the effects still, voluntary martyrs while the farce only sime at religion. — Com. And children weep beside the hearth —but, if we will be marry s, let us be so in Journal.

Women's Rights Convention.

Sojourner Truth.

One of the most unique and interesting speeches of the Convention was made by Sojourner Truth, an emancipated slave. It is impossible to transfer it to paper, or convey any adequate idea of the effect it produced upon the audience. Those only can appropriate it who Against oppression's boundless sway waw her powerfulform, her whole-souled, earnest gestures, and listened to her strong and Yet Courage! though mid shadows going truthful tones. She came forward to the plat- The world moves darkly on its way, form and addressing the President said with On the far hills a light is glowing, great simplicity :

n few words about this matter. I am a woman's | The human race shall all be free, rights. I have as much muscle as any man, War's bloody banner shall be furled, and can do as much work as any man. I have Where sorrow dwelt there shall be light plowed and resped and husked and chopped and | The Earth like Heaven shall know no night mowed, and can any man do more than that? And God shall rule the world! I have heard much about the sexes being equal; I can carry as much as any man, and can eat as much too, if I can get it. I am as strong as any man that is now. As for intellect, all I can see is, if woman have a pint and man a quart-why cant she have her little pint full ? You need have written "Paradise Lost" in a tight bons not be afraid to give us our rights for fear we the heart and feelings disciplined, and then, be all in centusion, and dont know what to do. Why children, if you have woman's rights give last, "like one, who wraps the drapery of it to her and you will feel better. You will have your own rights, and they wont be so much trouble. I cant read, but I can hear. I have heard the bible and have learned that Eve caused man to sin. Well if woman upset the world, do give her a chance to set it right side up again. The Ludy has spoken about Jesus, how he nevor spurned woman from him, and she was right. When Lazarus died, Mary and Murtha came to him with faith and love and besought him to raise their brother. And Jesus wept-and Lazarus came forth. And how came Jesus into the world? Through God who created him and man who bore him. Man, where is your part? But the women are coming up blessed be God and a few of the men are coming up with them. But man is in a tight place, the poor slave is on him, woman is coming on him, and he is surely between-a hawk and a buzzard.

For the Woman's Rights Convention. A POEM.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

God made all equal, guilty man To-day on European ground She lives, companion of the beast With hardened hands and brow sun browned First at toll's never ceasing round And latest at the feast. Man with his ruthless foot hath trod

The purest, warmest, hearts of Earth. Come ye to us with spotless hands, With thoughts of flame, with fearless tongues Speak the steen words which truth demands Of Woman's rights and wrongs. Come from New England's rocky shore Where the Pilgrim mothers stood, Come from the settlers cabin door Beneath the western wood, Come forth from out the rich man's will Where Want's poor daughters toil for bread, Where Life bath lost its power to thrill The sickened heart and aching head ; Where avarice freely may despoil Where Woman liveth but to toil And tolleth but to live. Ye spirits of the wearied bands. Come from your spectre dwellings forth We And point with pale and shadowy hands To the full grave yards of the North, Where lay the forms uncounted yet, Poor murdered victims of the Loom; Whose sun in early morning set Between the Factory and the tomb. Speak for our sisters sad, who now In City garrets, dark and dim, With trembling hands and pallid brow Weary heart and aching limb Are tolling for their seasty bread With horror's midnight hanging o'er them, Or hasting the dark path to tread Of guilt and alame before them. In pity let us seek each den Where Sin its foulest work hath wrought Like Jesus Christ forgetting not, And pray the mercy of high licaven On guilt before Starvation driven ! The cry of sisters bruised and chanied, Whose lips still drain the bitter cup Of wrongs, tongue hath not named. God heal their wounds! let their poor hands Take hold on mercy's garment hem. Our souls are heavy with their bands O heart of hearts, remember them !

Often to base ambition's call

The arm of Power hath torn away,

That lighted up life's wintry day,

Husbands and children, brothers-all

And battle ground and foaming flood

The prowling wolf and vulture fed,

Sweetly, upon the butchered dead,

Is whitened with their bleeching bones

The surface of the sunlit earth

Been crimsoued with their priceless blood.

E'en now the widowed mother's cry Upon the air is passing by. O! all ye sad and broken hearted. Who wither 'neath the tyrant's frown O! all ye souls of the departed O! blighted, wronged and trodden down-Bear ye your witness here to day, To Gop we make our stern appeal And Mammon's heart of steel !

Bright herald of a better day. May I say a few words? Receiving an af- We trust in Truth, and yet shall see firmative answer, she proceeded; I wantto say Proud Wrong into Oblivion hurled,

> From The New York Independent. Case of the People vs. Saul.

BY REV. GEG. R. CHEEVER.

One of the most instructive instances of obedience to inhuman and unrighteens law, is to be found in the case of the People ps. Saul, in behalf of Jonathan. The pop lar adjudication of this case, simply by united moral power, and the peaceful victory of equity over unrighteous law, are recorded in the 14th chapter of the 1st book of Samuel, The monarch had commanded that throughout the day of battle, no food should be eated till the evening. Jonathan heard not when his father charged the people with this oath; and when they encountered a quantity honey in their march, he put forth his band and eat of it; and when the people informed him of the curse, then said Jonathan, My father hath troubled the land. Nevertheless, thus far, though the exaction was severe and injurious, the people obeyed, each one pa-tiently enduring for himself the personal in-

But when it came to an immorality required of them, or to their consent demanded to an act of injustice and cruelty against an inevent person, they unitedly and resolutely efused obedience. When an inquest was held as to the proceedings of the day, then the King swore a great oath, that in whosoever the sin had been found that day, though it were in Jonathan hiniself, he should surely die. But there was not a man among all the people who answered him. They only aid, in calm determination, Go on with thy trial as seemeth good unto thee. So when the truth was known, Saul answered, Gop do so, and more also, for thou shall surely die, Jonathan. But now was the people's turn; and with as united and resolute a personal disobelience, when this inhumanity was required of them, as the patient obedience which they had excreised when the thing required of them was simply their own abstinence from food, they declared, one and all, that this should not be: As they had abstained from food in obeying the King's commandment, so now they would shatain from sin against Gop, and disobey it. It was a plain case of law against morality, and morality against law, 'And the people said unto Saul, Shall Jonathan

die, who has wrought this great salvation in Israel? God forbid! As the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground; for he bath wrought with God this day. So the people rescued Jonathan, that he died not.' Now this is not a mere common case of disobedience to a civil statute, but it was flat, downright, peaceable mutiny. It was a martial law as well as civil, on they were held at Saul's supreme command, both as King and General; but, if in any particular, Sant commanded what was unust before God, their duty was to disabey it. Every one of them, without exception, proving faithful to God, Saul could do nothing at all with them. He could not find a single individual to execute his unjust command;

and this being the case, seeing so calm, uni-versal, and resolute a disobedience, he dared not attempt to execute it himself. The people needed nothing in such a case, for victory of the right, but simple disobedience to the wrong. No violence was requisite, nor any appeal to it. Their united will was enough to make the execution of the mandate of the tyrant impossible. It was a peaceful, triumphant victory, of equity over unrighteous Law, by simple disobedience, by simply refusing to obey man when he required that which was contrary to God.

Now if this spirit everywhere prevailed, if it were well known that men would not obey unjust law, and that men's consciences could not be bought or corrupted, to be instruments in executing it, such a thing as unjust law would soon cease out of existence. most tyrannical government would be shorn of its power; for even Nero could not have imprisoned or beheaded the whole people of Rome, supposing they all, to a man, disobey-ed an unrighteous edict. Simple disobedience, for conscience-sake, when it becomes general, palsies the arm of unrighteous pow-It is the most perfect security of liberty. It is better than millions of soldiers, stronger than ten thousand navies.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEATEN. - Dr. Duff, in his speech at the annivesary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission Society in London, thus described one of the heathen temples of India:

"In Scringham you have the hugest heathen temple that can be found from the North to the South pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that is four miles around. Talk of your Crystal Palace Why, as a man would put a penny in his pocket, you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this lunge pagoda. The walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick. and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another with a wall as high, and four more towers. Within that square is another, and within that again there is another-crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great ball for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pil-lars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

A Few weeks ago, a sweet little girl in New Haven, only three years old, was promised one evening that she should accompany her parents to Boston the next morning.— She was much elated at the prospect of the journey, and when she had finished repeating her little prayer, as she laid down to copy.

I. TRESCOTT, Co. sleep, she said with exquisite simplicity.

Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store,

Good bye, God—Good bye, Jesus Christ—I 24 West 4th St., Cincinnati. am going to Boston in the morning.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities—having recently made new purchases—for demonstrating the subjects per-taining to the science of medicine; having a fine French Obstetrical Manikin; Skeletons, Dried Preparations; Life sized, and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates; a collection of the most approved collected plates for illustrating medical botary, large supply of Surgical instruments and plates and spicuoid pathological illustrations, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and thoroughly acquiring such information.

It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrate to make all the instructions and demonstrate.

strations practical.

Those intending to study medicine would do well to commence at an early period.

The term for Anatomy and Physiolgy will, as

usual commence on the first Monday of Octo-ber. K. G. THOMAS. Маньполо, Мау 5, 1851.

N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my prop-erty I will sell on very reasonable terms.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company, OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commene issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but out eight months, we are able to report as

Whole number of Policies Issued, am't of property insured, \$1,616,100 amount of Premium Notes, 8,479

" of Cash Premiums, 5,891
" of losses, 700
Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 5,131 From the above it will be seen that we al-early number more members than most of the THE LONDON QUAR. REVIEW (Conservative,) Murnal Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more State on so small an amount of risk. The as-tonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair

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A Heart-Rending Tragedy! The other day a young man in horrid looking light, by some unaccountable circumstance epped into a neat and commodious room three

ors west of Trescott's Book-Store, AARON DAY, The original Barber of Salem, with a "Sang Fraid" unparalleled in the history of SHAVING, Hair Dressing and Shampooning, took an astonishing sharp RAZOR and supputated the young man's brand, and with an other surgical instrument, not quite as costly as the former, cut and dressed his har in such a tody other as also follows:

dyle as to give COMPLETE SATISFACTION. I The whole requiring but a very few moas the youth refered to, call and do likewise? Salem, May 22, 1861.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Litting done to order, and all werk Warranted. North sids, Main Street, two doors East of

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For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply James Barnaby, Salem, O. May 1, 1851. J. HEACOCK.

Every Body Run this Way!! AVING moved and re-fitted our SI feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooning, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as muy favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy-In shaving we'll be sure to please ve; Combs that a ready, with scissors keen, We cut your hair both sleck and clean : If your head is conted with dandruf, Give us a trial with our shampsoing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Ambler's Block, just number three LEE & JOHNSON.

Salem April 12, 4851.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Salkies, &c A general assortment of carriage on hand, made of the best material and in the catest style. All v ork wars nted Shop on Main street, Sa.e., O.

NEW LEATHER STORE, MAIN ST., NEAR THE BANK, SALEM, O. THE Subscriber offers for sale, Upper Leather

Culfidias, Sole and Harness Leather, Morocos and Binding Skins; Also, all kinds of Shoe Leather cut to pattern. E. ELDRIDGE. Aug. 1, 8 mo., 1850. Anti-Slavery Songs! WE have about 1500 copies of our selection

of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a disance shall be promptly attended to.
Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

Dental Surgery. J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is pre-pared to execute all work in the above profesthat may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850. The Young Abolitionists! OR Conversations on Slavery-By J. Eliza-eth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy.

1. TRESCOTT, Co.

August 10, 1850.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Liberal Offers to New Subscribers!! LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

NO. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK, Continue to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, nuthor of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c., assisted by Joan P. Norton, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of plowing, planting haying, har-vesting, &cc., &c., the various domestic anymals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semimonthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and when not taken in connection with the Reviews or Blackwood, is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (F. Church,) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal,) BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is de-voted to political subjects. It is their Literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly for above all other journals of their class.— Biackwood, still under the mesterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusus y attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (10th by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival edi-tions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Re-print of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not alone wanted, subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

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